

H.C. Burleigh Papers

Cy derman

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CRYDERMAN

When the rebellion broke out in 1775- Valentine Cryderman with his wife Catherine, together with their four sons and three daughters were living at Johnstown, Tyron county, New York. They were of Dutch descent their parents having come from Holland, many years previous to this time. Valentine Cryderman was a farmer and when the war began was in very comfortable circumstances being possessed of one hundred and twenty five acres of land, farm stock, and considerable other property all of which was confiscated by the new Government at the close of the war. The family early became identified with the loyalist cause and at the opening of hostilities all four sons united with the British forces and remained on active service until the close of the war.

The father on account of his refusal to renounce his oath of allegiance to the British crown and for a strong adherence to the Loyalist cause was imprisoned by the rebels in 1776. He was kept in prison for many months and, in common with the other Loyalists who were deprived of their liberty at this time, he was subjected to a great amount of abuse and ill treatment. He was quite an old man at the time and the worry occasioned by his confinement as well as the loss sustained on account of himself and sons being absent from the business of the farm, so preyed on his mind that it brought on a severe illness from which he never fully recovered and finally resulted in his death in the year 1780. At the close of the war in 1783, the sons with their mother and sisters set out for Canada, taking with them only the few personal belongings they could carry. They came up through the forest until they reached what is now Oswego, and after much suffering and privation finally reached what is now known as Cornwall in June 1784.

The first house in which they lived was built on lot twelve concession three new Cornwall, it was built entirely of round logs, being filled in with pieces of wood and plastered with clay. In this house twenty by fifteen feet with blankets for the door, as no lumber was available, and four panes of glass seven by eight inches for a window, the family spent their first winter in Canada. For heating and cooking they had a stone fire-place, their beds table, chairs, and other household necessities were constructed entirely from wood obtained in the forest.

Of the sons of Valentine Cryderman Michael who served with Sir John Johnson in the British army was given a grant of land at Marysburg, in Prince Edward county and had three sons Jacob, Joseph, and Michael. Of these Jacob settled in the township of Percy in the County of Northumberland. Joseph in the township of Brighton and Michael in the Township of Darlington in the county of Durham. The second son Joseph who was a soldier of the Royal Regiment of New York was given a grant of two hundred acres of land, being lot eleven, concession two New Cornwall and remained there until his death in 1834. He had three sons John, Joseph and Valentine. John the eldest removed to the township of East Gwillimsbury in the County of York where he has about sixty descendants living at the present time. He has one surviving son Johnson Cryderman of the village of Baldwin who is now above ninety years of age. Of the second son Joseph we have no definite knowledge. Valentine the third son settled at Thamesville in the county of Kent, where a large number of his descendants are now living. John the third son of Valentine Cryderman Senior was a Corporal in Jessop's rangers for the duration of the war and, was granted two hundred acres of land, being lot twelve concession one, township of Osnabruck, in the county of Stormont. Hermannus the youngest son who was a soldier of the Royal Regiment of New York was granted two hundred acres of land by the British government, being lot thirty-seven concession two of the township of Matilda in the county of Dundas. Of the sons of Michael Cryderman Senior Jacob the eldest who settled in the township of Percy had four sons and seven daughters for descendants, see diagram enclosed. Joseph the second son of Michael Cryderman senior, settled in the township of Brighton in the county of Northumberland, and lived there until about 1865, when he removed to Kansas, U. S. A. He had two sons James and Charles and one daughter Fanny but we have no further record of his family.



Michael Cryderman who settled in Marysburg Prince Edward Co.
had four sons by his second marriage.

Daniel who died in Hampton three sons and two daughters.

Eldest son Charles who had two daughters,

Ida and Ethel Crosswell, Michigan

Second son who was killed in the American Civil War

Third son Michael died without issue

Eldest daughter Mrs Hannah (Mrs Braund), Carival Sask.

Second daughter Ellen, Mrs Ingles

Adnah second son of Michael Cryderman of Marysburg

moved to Michigan

Henry third son of Michael Cryderman of Marysburg

We have no record of him.

Vallantyne Cryderman fourth son of Michael Cryderman
of Marysburg.

Jacob Cryderman born 1786, died 1866.
Mercy Spencer born 1788, died 1867.

DESCENDANTS

Sons	Grandchildren	Great Grandchildren	Residence
Augustus	George	George Wills Stella	Toronto Toronto
Michael	Removed to Michigan, U.S.A. no record of his family		
	Charles	Blanche Francis	Norham Norham
		Gertrude Breckinridge "Elmer" "Raymond" Beecher, Melvin Clarence Lawrence Allen William N. Claude Donald Lorne	Rochester, N.Y. Rochester, N.Y. Rochester, N.Y. Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto
Ezra	David		
	George M.	Mabel "Ireland" Winnie "Clarke" Ezra..... Blake (Deceased) Annie "Smith" George..... Maude.....	British Columbia Regina. Sask. Wayburn, Sask. Regina, Sask. Regina, Sask. South Dekota
	Delilah (Sabins)	Nancy "Snider Fred Corey Ezra Minnie "Minnaker" Alice "Coyle" Maud	Smithfield, Ont. Smithfield, Ont. Smithfield, Ont. Smithfield, Ont. Brighton, Ont. Rochester, N.Y. Brighton, Ont.
	Annie (Rankin)	Edmonton, Alta.
	Mellissa (Harnden)	Ernest Frank Ralph Bruce Mary Florence.....	Deseronto, Ont. Picton, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Guelph, Ont. Edmonton, Alta.
	J. Frank	Clarence L. Cecil Edna Jean Florence "Craig" Grace Arthur	Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Joseph	Rose (Monaghan)	Lena Hugo B.	Ottawa, Ont. Detroit, Mich.

Descendants

Daughters	Grandchildren	Great Grandchildren	Residence
Mary (Sherman)	John.....	Joy.....	Kingston, Ont.
		Nellie.....	Brighton, Ont.
		(Fritz)	
	Levi.....	Fred.....	Brighton, Ont.
		Norman.....	Vancouver, B.C.
		Florence.....	Brighton, Ont.
<hr/>			
Sarah (Stevens)	No record of family.....		
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Levina (Cullen)	Augustus.....		
	Michael.....	Oddie.....	Mt. Bridges
	John.....	Josephine (Harris).....	Guelph, Ont.
		George.....	Toronto, Ont.
	James.....	Fred.....	Bismark, Ont.
		William.....	Windsor, Ont.
		Alfred.....	Toronto, Ont.
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Betsy (Ryal)	Victoria (Dynes)		Vancouver
	Adelaide.....	Ernest	Los Angeles
	(Frederick)		
	Fletcher		Shelburne, Ont.
	William		Shelburne, Ont.
	Alice		Bobcaygeon, Ont.
<hr/>			
Rachel (Snider)		
<hr/>			
Fanny		
<hr/>			
Matilda (Wynn)	Irvin		Ohio, U.S.A.
	Ross		Ohio, U.S.A.

Michael Cryderman of Darlington son of
 (Michael Cryderman who settled in Marysburg)
 was born in Sophiasburg May 10th 1796.
 Died Darlington 1851.

Married Anna Benson, Dec. 31st. 1818 by the Rev.Thos. Madden

He had three daughters and five sons.

Eldest daughter		
Mary (Mrs Geo.Brownson)	had three daughters and two sons	
Second daughter	Jane (Mrs Edgworthy)	Dekota
Youngest "	Lucy (Mrs Currie)	California
Eldest son	Benson	Castleton, Ont.
Second son	James	Mount Bridges
Eldest daughter	Margaret (Mrs Thompson)	
Had one daughter	Mrs Wright	

Eliza second daughter of Michael Cryderman (Mrs Dr. Taylor) Tara

Had two sons and two daughters		
Eldest son	Albert Edward	Sarnia
Second son	Walter	Deceased
Eldest daughter	Mrs Treleaven	Tara
Second daughter	Mrs Johnston	Deceased.

Hester Ann (Mrs Brimacombe)	Bowmanville	Deceased
One daughter	Mrs Foley Bowmanville	Deceased

Ezra eldest son of Michael Cryderman, deceased. no issue.

James second son of Michael Cryderman had three sons and three daughters. Bowmanville

Eldest son	James Herbert has two sons	Bowmanville
	James Lawry	
	Fred (had one daughter Anna Ruth)	
Second son	Fred W. had three daughters	
	Leia	Detroit
	Jesse	Detroit
	Pearl	Detroit
Third son	Norman one son Donald	Elk Horn, Man.
Eldest daughter	Winona (Mrs Bellamy)	Moose Jaw
	(one son Norman) (one daughter Edith)	
Second daughter	Emma (Mrs Ashley)	
	Three daughters and one son	
	Bertha (Mrs Williams)	Souris, Man.
	Vera (deceased)	
	Reta (Mrs Hopkins)	
	Oshawa	
	Norman Oshawa	
Third daughter	Annita (Mrs Rhoads)	Akron, Ohio
	Has one daughter (Mrs Hardgrove)	" "

William Cryderman

Third son of Michael Cryderman of Darlington Born 1831 died 1893

Had four sons and two daughters

Eldest daughter Annie deceased

Eldest son Arthur had one son and five daughters

Eldest daughter Kate deceased

Second " Helen Bowmanville

Third " Francis Bowmanville

Fourth " Winnifred Bowmanville

Fifth " Beatrice Bowmanville

One son Byron Bowmanville

Second son Clarke had three sons and three daughters

Eldest daughter May Toronto

Second " Ethel Toronto

Eldest son Wilbur Toronto

Second " Arthur Sask.

Third son Clark deceased

Third daughter Eileen Niagara Falls

Third son Frank deceased

Fourth son William, Nebraska, has one daughter Lucella

Second daughter, Mary deceased.

Marshall Bidwell Cryderman, youngest son of Michael
Cryderman of Darlington, had seven sons
and seven daughters

Adolphus Benson two daughters Blanche and Winnie

Mary Helena (Mrs H. Hoidge) two sons Foster and Carmen

Walter John Has two sons and two daughters
Everett, Francis, Kate and Allan

Annie Minerva (Mrs Ferguson) has one son and one daughter
Clifford and Ruth

Carlos Russel No issue

William Arthur has three sons and five daughters
Clifford
Ethel
Hazel
Hilda
Ada
Ralph
Louise
Norman

Frank Marshall has three sons and two daughters
Louisa
Lawrence
Howard
Harry
Beatrice

Joseph Howard has one son and two daughters
Frank
Merle
Edna

Lucy Ethel (Mrs Burnett) has one son
Louis

Ella Gertrude (Mrs Cowling) has three sons
Percy
Harry
Jack

Ada Ophelia (Mrs Tamblyn) has two sons and two daughters
Marjorie
Carlos
Kenneth
Mary

Hester Annete deceased

Lewis Ruse has one son and one daughter
Merwin
Doris

Descendants of John Cryderman, who came with his mother and three brothers and settled near Cornwall in 1783, and had two sons, James and John

Children of James Cryderman

Children	Grand-children
Alexander	Three sons, (North Gore)
George	Family not known
James Jacob	Marion, U. S. A. Charles, U. S. A.
Michael	No family
Delia	Ada (Shaver)
Adelaide (Leach)	Two children
Charles	Not known
William	Not known
John	Charles, Osnabruk centre
Annie	Not known
Delia	Not known

JOHN CRYDERMAN son of the original John Cryderman
 was twice married. First family two sons and three
 daughters.

Children	Grand Children
Jacob	Not known
Silas	Not known
Christy (Osnabruk)	Not known
Sallie	Not known
Catherine	Not known

Second Family, four sons and seven daughters

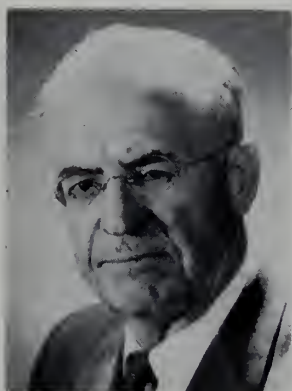
Samuel	James) Farrins Point, Ont.
James	Frank S) Unknown
Johiel	Unknown
Alexander	3 sons North Gore
Elsine	"
Glorie	"
Juliana	"
Dorcas	"
Melvina	"
Filleen	"
Caroline	" Ottawa

OBITUARIES

DR. WILBUR JAMES CRYDERMAN

AN APPRECIATION

Wilbur James Cryderman, 72, who made a 40-year contribution to radiology in Toronto, died on November 2 after a long, disabling illness. The Crydermans were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and came to Upper Canada with the Loyalists, settling on the shores of the Bay of Quinte. There is a tablet to their memory in the old Congdon Church near Picton. He was born in Walkerton, Ontario, on December 15, 1893, the son of the late Clark Wilbur Cryderman and Sarah Ann Dunn, she from an old Toronto family. He attended the public and high schools in Walkerton and obtained



Dr. Wilbur James Cryderman

both certificates for entrance to the Faculty of Education and also his Honour Matriculation at too young an age for university entrance. He then taught school for three years, at first at Hampton, Ontario, and then in a rural area in Saskatchewan, in each place finding some problems from the students who were older than their teacher. His decision to become a doctor arose in part from his experience in his father's drug store and in part from the sudden and spectacular visits to the locality of the late Dr. H. A. Bruce, whom he assisted at an operation there on one occasion while still a high school student.

With this teaching background he entered the Faculty of Medicine in 1913, to leave after two years with the majority of his class for overseas service, at first with No. 4 Canadian General Hospital at Salonika and later as an R.N.V.R. sub-lieutenant serving in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. Invalided home, he resumed his studies and graduated in 1921. He was always a top student and became a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honour Medical Society. He did an internship at the old Grace Hospital in Toronto and followed it with a period of practice in Ingersoll. He took his preliminary radiological training under James Case at Battle Creek and then returned to Grace Hospital as assistant to the late Dr. R. A. Thomas, who was also radiologist at the Christie Street Military Hospital where the duties were now shared. Soon Dr. Cryderman was preparing many papers for the meetings of radiological societies. Two of his interests on which he published papers were hiatus herniae and duodenal diverticuli—neither of which subjects occasioned much

clinical interest at the time. To hiatus herniae he contributed a new method of x-ray examination which permitted the definition of many more cases of this abnormality. He succeeded Dr. Thomas at Grace, and when Grace and the Western were united he continued with the newer hospital and remained associated with it until his retirement in 1964. His recent association with the Harnick Group was a happy one.

In 1936 he became consultant radiologist to the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives, Weston, where new work of high quality was going on in lung surgery and the surgery of tuberculous bones and joints. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he took on an additional duty as radiologist to the Toronto Military Hospital. With these three institutions he had an inordinate amount of work; his work-day commenced at six o'clock and continued into the evening.

For many years he was secretary of the Radiological Section of the Ontario Medical Association; he was a charter member of the Ontario Radiological Society, a charter member and later a life member of the Canadian Association of Radiologists and at one time a member of the American College of Radiography. At the time of his death he was a life member of the Faculty of Radiologists of London, England. The Academy of Medicine, Toronto, which he joined in 1923, made him a life member in 1965.

He was a Past Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge A.F. and A.M. and at one time was president of the Paracelsus Club. He was a good golfer and an enthusiastic gardener, activities both ultimately curtailed by his failing health.

He married Retta Franks, a graduate of Grace, who survives him. There are two sons, Charles and Clark. A sister, Ethel, who predeceased him, was Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Personal qualities of high order made him a quiet man, a kindly man, a man intolerant of sham and one who thought well of his church.

C. W. HARRIS

DR. DONALD M. SCOTT, 44, Chief Surgeon of the Belleville (Ontario) General Hospital, died suddenly on October 27, 1966.

He was born at Wiarton, Ontario, a son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, who are living in Lindsay at the present time. He attended schools at Wiarton and Stirling, graduated from Queen's University in 1945 and carried out postgraduate studies in surgery at Hammersmith Hospital in London.

Dr. Scott was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and the American College of Surgeons; a director of the Victorian Order of Nurses and a member of the Ontario Medical Association and The Canadian Medical Association.

He was consultant in surgery to the Trenton Memorial, Campbellford Memorial and the Prince Edward County hospitals.

He was an Elder and choir member of Bridge Street United Church, a director of the Belleville Y.M.C.A. and a member of the Quinte Skating Club.

His widow, Dr. Elizabeth Everard Scott, is a 1946 graduate in medicine of the University of London. Other survivors include his four daughters, his parents and two brothers.

BOOK REVIEWS

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN MODERN ENGLAND. The Impact of Specialization and State Medicine. Rosemary Stevens. 401 pp. Illust. Yale University Press, New Haven; McGill University Press, Montreal, 1966. \$10.00.

This is a good and interesting book. Its title might lead one to believe that it was yet another critique of the National Health Service, but it is considerably more than that. The subtitle, *The Impact of Specialization and State Medicine*, provides the clue for Mrs. Stevens' thesis which, briefly stated, is that the pattern of medical practice was established long before the N.H.S. and that the legislation fixed the pattern in a mould which will be changed only with considerable difficulty.

Mrs. Stevens is not identified by her academic appointment at Yale, but she spent the years 1963 and 1964 in the United Kingdom in research. She attributes the original idea to J. S. Falk, Professor of Public Health (Medical Care) at Yale University, who arranged for the financing of the study by U.S. Public Health Service research grants. Her base of operations appears to have been the University of London and the London School of Economics, and pre-eminence in her British contacts goes to Professor Richard Titmuss and Professor Brian Abel-Smith. These non-medical authorities are well known in Canada, and had they been her only consultants the book might have been less interesting and considered less authoritative than it is. However, Mrs. Stevens had many opportunities to contact well-informed doctors in the N.H.S., in the B.M.A., the Royal Colleges, the College of General Practitioners, the M.P.U. and the Socialist Medical Association.

The historical approach has much to recommend it. A searching look is directed at the 19th century when doctors of various qualifications, some of them meagre, could be divided into the pre-eminent physicians, the emerging surgeons and the great unwashed of apothecaries and general practitioners. The events preceding and following the Medical Act of 1858 are assessed, and the development of medical schools, few with university affiliations, is examined. The extraordinary power of the Royal College of Physicians is portrayed as a force which delayed and inhibited the development of the medical specialties. The traditional position of the consultants who controlled the hospital beds through honorary appointments and who imposed the referral system does not seem to be essentially changed even today.

Although the position of the general practitioner did slowly improve after 1858, Mrs. Stevens attributes to the National Health Insurance Act of 1911 a major part in improving his economic lot, at the cost of imposing panel doctoring and the capitation system of payment.

Having had a little familiarity with the deliberations and negotiations which preceded the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948, this reviewer found in this book much to confirm the view that the Royal Colleges did actually weaken the stand of the profession. The powers of their Presidents to commit the members and fellows to a separate deal with the government, represented by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, is, in retrospect, shocking. Although the consultants and

specialists had no clear idea of their remuneration or their terms of service until almost a year after the Act became operative, they were assured of continued control of the hospitals, a cosy closed establishment and the prospect of merit awards in cash. Hopefully in Canada the medical profession will always conduct its affairs as a unit. The babel of dissident voices, each proclaiming its own interests, cannot fail to deliver us piecemeal to those who would govern and control us. General practitioners, specialists, educators, public health workers and research scientists are literally in the same medical boat and we should never forget it.

Although the author of "Medical Practice in Modern England" clearly indicates that the ancient pattern is enshrined in the N.H.S., she does not say whether she finds the system a good one or not. This reviewer, being bolder, can only infer from the evidence so clearly presented that its defects outweigh its merits and, further, that only a medical revolution will change it.

The dust jacket indicates that Mrs. Stevens is preparing for a similar study in the United States. The comparison by such an able and lucid writer promises to be interesting and, pending the companion volume, this one can be highly recommended.

RESPIRATORY THERAPY. Clinical Anesthesia Series 1/1965. Edited by Peter Safar. 419 pp. Illust. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1965. \$9.00.

This book will be of great interest and value to all physicians. It emphasizes the importance of adequate ventilation in the care of all sick people, and the interdependence of the many facets of adequate tissue oxygenation and the clearance of carbon dioxide. The various types of equipment for oxygen therapy and intermittent positive pressure breathing are well discussed in regard to advantages, disadvantages, care of apparatus, application, and the various associated complicating problems.

The first part of the book covers pathophysiology of respiratory insufficiency; the physiology of air passages including dynamics, air flow, and modification of inspired air; airway obstruction and emergency resuscitation.

Next are discussed the problem of intermittent positive pressure breathing; the care of a comatose patient, both immediate and long-term; and the problem of postoperative respiratory complications.

The final part of the book discusses resuscitation of the newborn; the respiratory distress syndrome; sterilization and care of equipment; and the organization of inhalation therapy service and of an intensive care unit.

Throughout this book, emphasis is placed on the principle that the success of any regimen is due to the vigour, enthusiasm and training of the personnel involved in treatment, and these patients must be very carefully observed and monitored at all times.

In this book there is a wealth of information that is not always available from other sources, both throughout the substance of the chapters and in a very complete appendix at the end.

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